

REMARKS

The present invention relates to an LED lamp for a light source of a headlamp which contains a light source (an LED chip or a white LED light emitter) and a fluorophor disposed at about the focus of a projection means of the headlamp, and a shielding member covering a portion of the light source shaped to allow light distribution suitable for the headlamp of a vehicle when light from the light source is magnified and projected in the illumination erection of the headlamp. This is described, *inter alia*, on page 5, lines 8-12 and line 22 through line 3 of the next page. The foregoing amendments have revised the claims for increased clarity, to better set forth the position of the elements, to provide any necessary antecedent basis and to eliminate the improper multi dependent form of claims 5-7. The scope of the claims has not been changed. It is respectfully submitted that in view of the foregoing amendments, all of the rejections based on 35 USC 112 can be withdrawn.

It is noted that no prior art rejection has been applied to claim 4. It is also noted that even through paragraph 5 of the Office Action indicates that claims 5-7 have not been treated on the merits, the prior art rejection in paragraph 7 includes a rejection of those claims.

The rejections of claims 1-3 and 5-7 under 35 USC 103 over Roberts is respectfully traversed.

The present invention includes the use of a light source, a fluorophor (which is respectfully submitted to be the correct technical term) and a shield. These are employed as an LED lamp for a light source of a headlamp. The sections of the Roberts patent relied on in the rejection, relate to a CHMSL (center high mounted stop lamp) as described at col. 32, line 37 to col. 33, line 60. The light distribution of a CHMSL is different from that of a headlamp. In a headlamp, a high luminous intensity to secure

long distance visibility is required. This requirement is achieved by shielding a light having a high luminescence in the vicinity of a light emission portion and projecting light in a vicinity of the shielding member.

The arrangement shown in Figures 35 and 36 in Roberts include a plurality of LED lamps 3502-3505 mounted on a printed circuit board 3506 which is mounted on housing. These LED lamps include one or more emitters 3604 (col. 33, lines 16-18). An opaque member 3508 extends over the entire opening of the housing except for the lens portion of the LED lamps. Obviously, the opaque member is at best configured to permit a light distribution suitable for CHMSL. These Figures do not teach or suggest an arrangement having a light source and a fluorophor (or phosphor). That omission is not cured by Figures 41 and 42 and the description of those Figures. In these Figures, the red-orange emitter 3604 in Figure 36 is merely replaced with a phosphor LED chip which produces white light or an LED using red, green and blue elements or a binary complimentary LED 4104. It will thus be appreciated that Roberts does not teach or suggest the LED lamp of the present invention including the recited elements such as, *inter alia*, a shield covering a portion of the light source shaped to allow a light distribution characteristic suitable for the headlamp of a vehicle.

In light of all of the foregoing considerations, it is respectfully submitted that this application is now in condition to be allowed and an early issuance of a Notice of Allowance is respectfully requested.

Dated: December 8, 2004

Respectfully submitted,

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Application No.: 10/662,374

Docket No.: A1585.0010

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